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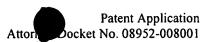
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- 11. A method of purifying a chlamydial glycolipid, the method comprising 1 2 providing an aqueous composition that has been in contact with cells infected with a bacterium of the genus Chlamydia, the aqueous composition comprising a chlamydial 3 glycolipid; centrifuging the composition for at least 2 hours at 100,000 g or more to form 4 a pellet comprising the chlamydial glycolipid; and collecting the pellet, thereby purifying 5 6 the chlamydial glycolipid. 12. The method of claim 11, further comprising centrifuging an aqueous mixture 1 2 at 8000 g or less to produce the aqueous composition. 13. The method of claim 11, further comprising resuspending the pellet in a 1 2 reaction mixture and digesting the reaction mixture with DNAse, RNAse, and proteinase K to form a digested mixture. 3 14. The method of claim 13, further comprising subjecting the digested mixture 1 to affinity chromatography using a monoclonal antibody against chlamydial glycolipid 2 3 exoantigen. 15. A purified chlamydial glycolipid exoantigen, wherein the purified chlamydial dycolipid exoantigen is free of other components as determined by sodium dodecylsulfate gel electrophoreses and silver staining.
 - 16. A method of eliciting in a vertebrate a protective immune response against a bacterium of the genus *Chlamydia*, the method comprising administering to the vertebrate a composition comprising a carrier group coupled to an oligosaccharide corresponding to a chlamydial glycolipid, the composition being administered in an amount sufficient to elicit a protective immune response against the member.
 - 17. A composition comprising a carrier group coupled to an oligosaccharide corresponding to a chlamydial glycolipid.